THE DISASTER IN NEPONSET.

The Mississippi Railroad Accident.

The Worst Railroad in America

Disasters in One Month.

Deaths by Merosene,

Three Young Women Fatally Burned.

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

THE DISASTER OF NEPONSET.

1x Women Burned to Death in a Cotton Dry-ing Works-Particulars of the Fire. The Boston Post of the 3d inst. has the follow-

ng particulars of the fearful disaster, previously noted by telegraph:-

Yesterday witnessed a catastrophe that de-prived six poor women of their lives and ren-dered six families desolate of a mother. It occurred in the Sixteenth ward, or what was for-merly known as Granite Bridge, Neponset. At this place was situated a number of buildings known as McBride's Drying Works, owned and occupied as cotton drying works by George McBride. The buildings were seven in number, connected together in such a manner as to faci-litate the work. The section destroyed was in the form of a T, the top being a building 50 by the form of a T, the top being a building 50 by 30, used as a sorting-room, in which the cotton was first taken from the bales, the good sorted from the bad, etc. The body of the T represents the drying building, 80 by 30, in which the cotton was placed on racks to dry. The heat necessary for drying was furnished by 10,000 feet of one-inch steam pipes laid between the floors. These buildings were of wood, a story and one-half high. The others consisted of a and one-half high. The others consisted of a one-story storehouse, small engine-house, etc. The number of operatives varied according to the amount of work. At times there have been as many as thirty or forty employed, but yesterday the number was small, consisting of three men and six women. The men were at work in the lower story and the women in the upper story of the sorting-room before described. ne origin of the fire is unknown, and probably will for ever remain a mystery. The men were first aware of its presence about 10 o'clock, by the smoke which filled their apart-ment, and instantly seeking its cause dis-covered the fire breaking out from one corner of the arm of the T, or the sorting-room. Of course all the efforts which could possibly be made were instantly put forward to rescue the women; but the majority of them must have been suffocated before the fire was discovered. Only one was visible after that time, and she quickly disappeared as the devouring flames, finding the best of fuel in the well-dried wood, swept through the windows, encircled the roof, and passed on to the drying house, which fell an easy prey to the strong body of blaze behind it. Nothing could be done for the unfortunate women; the heat repelled all advances, and small need was there of an attempt, for there was not a single chance of finding life in the building after the flames appeared at the A hall hou burning pile was mostly consumed before the fire engines made an appearance. streams deluged the ruins and subdued the heat so as to render search for the bodies practi-cable. One could hardly imagine, on viewing the spot, that the charred space of ground, eighty by fifty feet, had so lately been covered with structures and busy life.

Nothing would indicate it, unless we except the multitude of steam pipes which once laid between the floors, but now are entirely exposed. The relatives of the persons known to have been in the flames encircled the ruins, with what feelings can be imagined better than described. The finding of the remains occupied but a few moments. Six charred stumps, with nothing to indicate the one from the other, were all that remained of the female operatives. They were not in the shape of human bodies. but an examination gave evidence that such was the fact. The names of the parties are:— Mrs. Robert Martin, Chelsea; Mrs. Peter Martlu, Mrs. Thomas Hurley, Mrs. P. Kennedy, all of Neponset, and Mrs. Conniff, of Glover's Cor-All of them leave husbands living, and all of them have families of either one or two children. The deceased were mostly middle-aged women. The bodies were finally placed in the receiving tomb in the Garden Cemetery, immediately adjoining the premises. Here they will remain until turned over to the charge of

THE HUMAN SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

The Worst Hallroad in America-The Late Disnater at Oxford, Miss.-Seven Disasters in One Month-Feeling of the People.

OXFORD, Miss., March 1.

The terrible accident two miles out of Oxford, which resulted in the death of twenty-five persons and the serious wounding of forty more. has excited a profound indignation throughout this portion of the State. The particulars, as published in the Herald, are in the main correct. but it should be distinctly understood that the train did not in any sense run off the track, but that the horrible affair came from the well-known rottenness of the trestle timbers of the bridge work spanning the gully over which the train was about to pass. The facts in brief are these: —The regular morning train, after leaving Humboldt at high speed, reached Buckner's trestle, the engine and baggage car crossing safely, but the other cars were precipitated below. last car hung by the track at an inclination of fifty degrees with the perpendicular, and passen-gers were crushed together and packed like sardines at the lower end, with stoves, chairs, seats, etc., on top. Many perished there from suffocation. The others were killed by bruising, contusions, and fatal blows. The conductor has an iron bolt driven through his head and suffered instant death. The dead and wounded are being carefully attended. On Friday last there was another disaster, nine miles beyond Durant, which resulted in the delay of the train for twelve hours. The cause was the absolute rot-tenness and worthlessness of the trestle work at

These frightful calamities have aroused the These frightful calamities have aroused the people to the incyltable danger attending travel on the road. The Mississippi Road to-day is unfit for fuse, is rotten, shaky, rickety, and is the worst slaughter-house in the Union. Seven accidents have occurred in one month, with the prospect of an increase as long as the iron assassin is allowed to continue its murderous travel. The road bed is no more stable than shifting sands. No repairs to speak of have been made since the war, and these accidents have resulted from criminal negligence and brutal indifference. As soon as the great smash up was over the company barned the cars and trestlework, and, as people here believe, to cover evidence of the rottenness to the trestle In many localities the rails yield frightfully as the cars speed over them, and often at the joint there is an unfilled space of several inches. The road throughout is

FIRST EDITION | dangerous, is a mechanical slaughter-house, and he who ventures to travel it does so at the peril of his life. The stockholders and management are imbecile. The rolling stock is heavily mortare imbecile. The rolling stock is heavily mort-gaged and no judgment can be collected, so that the managers care nothing. They are ruin-ing the people of Mississippi, keeping away travellers and settlers, and murdering victims without remorse. They feel independent and, as a man remarked, "don't care a d—." The only relief is to close the road and demand its proper repair. You may expect to hear of dis-asters when the number of victims is large enough to render the trifling circumstance an tem of news.

DEATH IN KEROSENE.

Three Young Women Horribly and Fatally Burned While Attempting to Light Fires with

This Dangerous Oil.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of a recent date says: Notwithstanding all that has been said and written upon the careless and dangerous practice of lighting fires with kerosene, the practice is indulged in to a great extent, and within the past two days has been the source of two terri-ble accidents, through which three young women were horribly and fatally burned. The first accident took place at the residence of Mr.

On Saturday morning, a trifle after 6 o'clock, the residence of Mr. Peter Wheelock, on the corner of Jackson and Division streets, resounded with shricks from the basement. Wheeloek immediately ran down stairs, and was horrified to find the servant girl, Maggie Doyle, writhing in pain upon the floor, her ciothes and hair ablaze. Beside her, near the stove, lay a quart kerosene can with the bottom blown out, which told at a glance the cause of the poor girl's misfortune. Quick as thought Mr. Wheelock seized his overcoat, and enveloping the shricking girl, smothered the flames. The physicians have abandoned all hopes of her recovery. Miss Doyle is about twenty years of age, and was the only stay and support of an

aged and widowed mother. The next accident, similar in cause and result, took place at 6 30 o'clock yesterday morning, Verheim's National Hotel, corner of West Water and Fowler streets, was the scene of another accident, by which two girls, corks in the esta-blishment, were so badly burned that the physicians pronounced them beyond a hope of recovery. Mr. George Langley, runner for the hotel, had just returned from the Union Depot, and was pumping two pails of water in the basement, some fifteen feet from the kitchen door, when he heard the sound of an explosion, followed by screams. He hurried to the kitchen door, which opened inward from the hall, but found it blocked by some one upon the inside. Divining the trouble he immediately knocked a panel out of the door and found the girls enveloped in flames. Recognizing porter, they opened the door, and, placing their burning arms about him, cried amid shricks and groans, "Oh, George, save us, save us!" Mr. Langley, finding that he could not release himself in the hall, rushed out into the yard with the girls, where he disengaged himself, and, taking off his overcoat, ran after one of them, and caught her just as she reached the street. He quickly threw the garment over her and managed to smother the fire. While Mr. Langley was busy with the unfortunate girl upon the walk, the clerk of the hotel, aroused by their shricks and groans, reached the yard and tore the burning clothing from the other girl, who was chasing about the yard in great agony. With permission of Dr. Spearman, the physician in charge, the eldest of the girls was allowed to relate the circumstances attending the accident. She gave her name as Matilda Jahr; said she was eighteen years of age; said she and her companion, Caroline Kostar, got up late, and, in their hurry to get breakfast on time, could not get the fire to burn, when she ran up stairs and got a gallon can of kerosene, the fire, while her companion stooped and blew the kindling at the hearth draught. Onicker than thought fire communicated to the can, and, blowing the bottom out, scattered Its burning

ANOTHER ENOCH ARDEN.

contents over them.

His Twins Burled and His Wife Married to Another-She has Him Arrested on a Charge

of Abandon ment. On Wednesday Catharine Cantrell, residing No. 61 Greenwich street, and a woman of middle age, applied to Justice Dowling for the purpose of securing the arrest of John Cantrell, husband, on a charge of abandonment. A warrant was issued, and the accused was duly arraigned before the magistrate, when he, through counsel, made the defense that Catharine had another husband living.

John O'Connell, proprietor of a sailor's boarding-house at No. 19 Pearl street, testified that he had known the complainant for over five years; in 1864 she came to his house with a man named Gould, whom she introduced as her husband; this man dis whom she introduced as her husband; this man dis-peared soon after, and the woman informed O'Con-nell that he had enlisted in the navy, and she had received \$200 as his bounty, and added that she had caused him to enlist in the army once before and got \$400 bounty money. Gould had not been seen until within the past fortinght, when he visited the boarding-house in company with the defendant in

Charles H. Morse, residing at No. 208 South Fourth street, Williamsburg, testified that he became acquainted with Gould a few weeks ago, when the latter came on board a schooner at Philad-iphia and worked his passage to this city; Gould told the witness that he had a wife living at No. 19 Pearl street, whom he had not seen for some years; they called at O'Connell's house together and saw Catharine, who immediately recognized Gould as "Alph," and said, "Yours were twins, and are both dead;" she also told Gould that she had married another man. and would show him the person if he would wait

Considerable cross-examination by the magis trate of the complainant, the prisoner, and the witnesses elicited the fact that Catharine gave irth to twins a few months after her marriage to Cantrell, who buried them in proper manner when death occurred, a few days after. Canrell knew he was not the father, yet declared he had lived happily with her until he discovered the fact of the first marriage. As Cantrell stated that the first husband had shipped from Philadelphia in a vessel for Matanzas, the magistrate decided to adjourn the case for two weeks in order that search may be made for proof of the first marriage. -N. Y. Times to-

PANIC.

A Scene in a West Virginia Church.

from the Wheeling (W. Va.) Register, Feb. 28. Last evening an immense crowd gathered at the Island M. E. Church to hear Rev. Mr. Webb's sermon. It beinn the end of the conference year, more persons were in the church that gathered in it before. Just as the preacher had given out his text the joists under the centre of the floor parted with a crash like the roar of artillery, and the floor commenced set-

The scene that ensued beggars description Some rushed for the doors, but could not get out for the pressure of the crowd behind them. Women fainted; others uttered wild cries of fear and terror. Men tried to get out of the windows or to push their wives out. One en-terprising man, finding that he could not move the bottom sash of a window, and that the top one was partly down, climbed up the window and jumped out. He picked himself of the ground somewhat bruised. As soon as the first scare was over, and the persons who had re mained cool got the others quieted, all got out uninjured. Fortunately, there is no basement under the church, and the floor could only sink about a foot before striking the ground. Had the audience remembered this, the excitement would have been unnecessary.

BERGNER ONCE MORE.

LOWRY'S THIRD LETTER. Lowry Tracks the Deacon's "Slimy Length" Through the Lobbies, and Shows his Prospect of Some Day Hanging from a Lamp-post

High Above the Rest of the Plunderers. Senator Lowry's third letter to "Deacon" Bergner reads as follows:-

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1870.—Deacon George Bergner:—Yesterday I parted with you abruptly, and with regret, at the capital of law sellers; to-day I warmly greet you from the city of Penn. My duties here are of such a character that it may be out of my power again to salute you before I return to the home of the head of an organization which purchrses, intimidates, and debauches men at the lowest price, and sells their votes at the the highest—a city which has within itself an organization of which you are an outrider, standing like a highwayman, demanding of every corporation in the State, as well as every individual who seeks legislation, their purses or their lives. Pardon me, my dear Deacon, for this complimentary digression,

and I will proceed with the main issue. One year ago I protested against your outrageone year ago I protested against your outrage-ons practice of corrupting a majority of the Re-publican party on or before their arrival at Har-risburg, and then calling a caucus, when you knew that the knaves could outvote the honest men, and compelling us to stand by the party or suffer the ignominy of voting with the Democracy. I protested against these outrages, and showed my contempt for such caucus nominations by refusing to vote for the caucus nominee

for State Treasurer.

I would not have dared to have done so during the war, for then we had a nation to save from rebels, but now we have to save it from thieves. The African to day is riding in the cars, the negro has taken the seat of Jeff Davis in the Senate of the United States, the colored man will vote at all future elections, he already represents us in the army and at foreign courts and with these great facts accomplished, the question of his position is forever established: and in future my attention shall be directed to

such men as you.

I knew last winter that the nomination of Mr Mackey had been purchased, and that the movers in it had insulted the dignity and outraged the clearly expressed preferences of the Republican party for another man. In this struggle private bankers openly took part; Senators and Representatives were importance before they reached Harrisburg, and long before a caucus was called a majority of the dominant party were pledged, bound hand and foot, and carried into our gatherings, where they were voted in the interest of the ring that ruled. I beheld, with shame and humiliation, these proceedings for years. I have watched you, Dea-con Bergner, while showing your slimy length along the lobbies of the Legislature, plying a vocation as fixed by yourself or fixed for you by your wealthier and, if possible, more corrupt

Your newspaper has been prostituted to these disgraceful purposes, and is the defender now of the plunderers of the Treasury, and the defamer of those whom you could not purchase, and who are endeavoring to protect the public moneys from swindlers and robbers. One year ago I was compelled, in justice to the people and out of regard to the honor of the Re-publican party, to strike at those who are its worst enemies, and try to protect it from further pollution. Of course, in doing this I incurred your hatred and that of your confederates, who monopolize the deposits of the public money, and who do the great measure of their banking business with the funds of the Commonwealth. A year ago you supposed the Treasury thieves had become permanently fixed in power, and you, Deacon Bergner, also started a bank, that you might share in their profits, Mr. Mackey, the State Treasurer, giving you a de-posit, on which capital, I have reason to believe this institution was solely based. My cours and that of my comrades put an end to your note-shaving with the public money. And when I used my efforts to save the Republican party and the State Treasury from the clutches of thieves, I drew upon myself their malignant hate, and though you were put forward to throw your filth upon me, I knew that behind were

those who owned and used you. By the practices to which I have alluded, you and your confederates have amassed fortunes, gigantic in proportion and in fraud-fortunes stolen from the Treasuries of the State and General Government-and it is stated as a fact, and I believe it to be true, that you may present a bill of any character, however questionable, and for any amount of money, and you can pass it through the Legislature. The fortunes thus made are now boldly used to defy the will of the people of Pennsylvania, by corrupting their representatives whenever it is the interest of these men to do so, and, after having done so, audacionsly make it public that whenever they want a Senator they buy him like a sheep in the

The defeat of Mr. Mackey for State Treasurer was the only way I could see to the beginning of the end of this shame and fraud, which the people of Pennsylvania have so long and so grievously suffered. I have started an investigation, which has already developed a condition of affairs which would, if driven home, arouse the apprehension of every tax-payer, and impel the people to force their representatives to inaugurate an absolute reform in their legislation or they will take it in their own hands, as the people did in the French revolution, and hang the leaders to the lamp-posts of the capital; and you, Deacon Bergner, when that day comes, will be exalted above the rest, by having your head borne upon a pike pole, high above the others, as chief among the clan of public plun-

Believe me, dear Deacon, with distinguished consideration, faithfully yours, Mornow B. Lowry.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader.

This morning the case called for trial was that of the United States vs. 92 barrels of whisky, claimed by John Brellinger, Jr., an information of forfeiture on the ground that the claimant had fraudulently falled to pay the tax. It was alleged that in the early part of September last four barrels of whisky were found at Lancaster, coming from the rectifying establishment of the claimant at Manchester, York county, the stamps upon which differed from the contents

at once raising the presumption of fraud. This led to an investigation of the claimant's rectifying house, which revealed the fact that there were thirty barrels of whisky there un-stamped, that there were 1000 gallons in rectifying casks, for which no barrels could be found to correspond; also two small stills were found upon the premises, which had the appearance of having been recently used; and lastly, that wagon load of whisky, upon which the tax had not been paid, had been taken away from the place at night. For these reasons the establish-

ment was seized. On trial. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow The trial of Matthias Kaas, the pawnbroker was resumed this morning. In regard to the charge of his being accessory before the fact to the burglary committed at Nicholas Marshall' house, on the night of December 24, 1866, wit-nesses were produced who testified that Kans was with them in another part of the city from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 6 o'clock the following morning. In regard to the charge of receiving stolen goods, a witness said he was in Kaas' shop when a man who was accustomed to deal there sold it to him. The arguments of

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Gold 1133.

The Naval Board of Surveys.

Adjournment of the West Virginia Legislature.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YOPK.

Auother Murked Decline in Gold. New York, March 4.—Gold opened this morning at 11834. This is the lowest since the battle of Bull Run.

The latter statement refers, of course, to the second battle of Bull Run. Gold commanded no premium in 1861, and but 5 per cent. in January, 1862.-ED. TEL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Board of Survey.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The Naval Committee of the House is in receipt of a communication from Secretary Robeson, modifying his previous letters relative to a Board of Naval Survey. He states that "on consideration, and in view of the strong opinion of Admiral Farragut and other experienced officers on the question," he requests that "the Board of Survey be constituted of officers of rank not below that of Rear-Admiral."

Collector Root. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, March 4 .- The President has determined to retain General Adrian R. Root, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third (Buffalo) District, New York, and therefore has withdrawn from the Senate the name of George R. Kibb, who had been nominated as General Root's successor.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia Legislature.

Whreling, W. Va., March 4 .- The Legislature adjourned this morning at one o'clock. A large amount of important legislation was left unfinished for want of time. The contest over the capital question ended on Thursday night in retaining the location at Charleston. This is therefore probably the last Legislature that will assemble in Wheeling. The Governor and heads of the State departments will leave for Charleston in a few weeks.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate. HARRISBURG, March 4. - The following bills were introduced:--Mr. Connell, vacating part of Woodpecker and nt for Schuylkill River Passen

Mr. Henszey, relative to the courts of Philadelphia advertising.

Mr. Rufan, relative to railroad companies and common carriers, defining their habilities and authocommon carriers, denning their manufaces and authorizing them to provide means of indemnity against loss of life, and with regard to the treasury investigation. Mr. Munma introduced the following:

Whereas, The late State Treasurer, W. W. Irwin, has declined to be sworn before the Pinance Committee to make answer to such matters as the said committee but the deep manuface. committee might deem important for the informa-

tion of the Senate, and it is therefore manifestly in-expedient to pursue this investigation any further, unless the Senate determines to compel parties to be

sworn before the committee; therefore
Resolved, The Chairman of said committee is
hereby requested to report the facts to the Senate
for further action in the premises.
Mr. Lowry trusted this resolution was not going
to be adopted. This Senate should compel Mr.
Irwin to be sworn. If he was sworn and then said he could not answer any particular question or questions without criminating himself, or any other legal cause, he might then thus shield himself, but could not stand up and defy the dignity and power of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Munima said he had never had much confi-

dence in these investigations. This one it seemed was just about to end where they all ended, but it was a fact notoriously known and widely announced in the newspapers that General Irwin had declined to be sworn before the committee. Mr. Mackey had gone through a long examina-

Mr. Mackey had gone through a long examination, though he had refused to answer some questions; it was now evident to every one that every other gentleman subpurated to appear would avail himself of the privilege assumed by General Irwin, because nobody wanted to be put through such a mill if he could avoid it by simply writing a letter declining. The action of this committee was strange. He would not, however, say anything against the Senator from Lancaster, Mr. Billingfeit.

Mr. Billingfeit, interrupting, said the gentleman had already impugned his character.

The debate continued at length, but terminated without action. without action.

Mr. Mooney and Mr. Carlin presented petitions from five thousand citizens in favor of selecting a site for the public buildings by vote. Mr. Carlin also presented others for and against selecting Independence Square. BILLS REPORTED.

House resolution for the final adjournment on Sist March, favorably.

House resolution exempting the Northern Home

House resolution exempting the Northern Home from taxation on certain bequests, negatively. House bill providing a home for disabled soldiers and sallors, negatively.

House bill urging Congress to pay the claims for border raid damages, affirmatively.

House bill exempting certain bequests of Dr. James Rush from taxation, negatively.

House bill equiring treasurers of mining and manufacturing companies to keep separate bank accounts, under their official title, affirmatively.

House bill authorizing the local courts to exempt

House bill authorizing the local courts to exempt property from taxation after full notice to citizens, and a hearing in court, affirmatively.

House bill authorizing a tender of legal-tender notes of the United States in payment of debts in this Commonwealth, and providing a stay of execution, affirmatively as published.

House bill repealing the act declaring Good Prider House bili repealing the act declaring Good Friday to be a public holiday, affirmatively. Also, declaring that public holidays may be held

Also, declaring that public holidays may be held to occur for particular purposes on the day succeeding Sunday when the holiday fails on Sunday.

House bill absolutely prohibiting evasion of the \$300 exemption law, affirmatively.

House bill requiring venders of patent-rights to obtain licenses, affirmatively.

House bill authorizing the Fifth and Sixth and Second and Third streets passenger railroads to sait their tracks north of Berks and York streets, affirmatively.

House bill requiring prothonotaries and clerks of courts to keep a cost docket of their charges, to be open for inspection, negatively.

House bill authorizing school directors to be elected in the same manner as other city officers.

House bill absolutely requiring the owners of real estate to register their property, and inflicting a fine of \$5 per month for neglect, which fine shall become a lien after six months, affirmatively.

The House bill making the Recorders of Deeds, Prothonotaries and Clerks of courts liable for false or erroneous certificates of search, affirmatively.

or erroneous certificates of search, affirmatively.

The House bill repealing the General Turnpike
Road law so far as it relates to the Perkiomen road

through Germantown, affirmatively.

The House bill giving the powers of the Receiver of Taxes to City Councils, affirmatively.

Adjourned until 7% O'clock P. M. on Monday.

SHIPWRECK.

The Loss of the Missionary Schooner Morning Star.

The Honolulu Advertiser gives the following particulars of the loss of the missionary schooner Morning Star, obtained from Cap-

tain Tengetrom:—
"The brig Morning Star left the south harbor of Strong's Island, for Honolulu, at 3:30 on the 18th of October, with light wind off shore. Were towed out with two of the brig's boats and the pilot boat. At 5 P. M. the pilot and all the shore hands left the vessel, and one of the brig's boats was sent to get some lines which had been left on the reef. At 6:15 the boat returned and was taken on board the brig, which was at this time fully thee miles from shore, with wind very light, north by west. During the evening, which was cloudy and dark, it was found that the brig had drifted inshore with a strong current. The boats were at once manned and sent ahead to tow her off, but still the vessel kept drifting in. Finding that nothing could be done to keep her off shore, the port anchor was let go at \$30 P. M., in twenty-five fathoms of water. At 10 P. M. a squall came up from the eastward, which appeared very threatening, but gave us hope that by slipping the anchor we might get out to sea before the force of the squali struck the vessel. Everything was made ready for this emergency. As the squall struck us, the fore and aft sails were hoisted, the chain slipped, and for a moment ment the vessel went ahead; but the heavy rollers which came in checked her headway, and before she could gather again she struck a little aft the mainmast, the next sea lifting her broadside on to the rocks. The current at the time appeared to be at least four knots an hour, in the opposite direction to what it usually runs. At 11 P. M. the passengers were sent ashore in one of the boats, at great peril. At 11:30 the foremast was cut away. A heavy wave which had broken over the vessel made a complete wreck of everything on deck and in the cabin—staterooms, doors, and furniture being completely smashed by its force and all the clothing, stores, etc., scattered and destroyed. At 1:30 the boats returned from the harbor, three miles distant. As every sea washed entirely over the vessel, nothing could be done further to save her or the effects, and at 2 A. M. the officers and crew went on shore. They returned at daylight, but found everything so com-pletely destroyed by the breakers that nothing

could be saved.

Captain Tengstrom chartered the British trading brig Anne Porter, Captain Davis, of Shanghae, to bring the passengers to Honolulu, among whom are Rev. V. E. Pogue, Rev. Mr. Sturges, wife and child, and Rev. Mr. Stowe. The brig had been seventy-seven days on the passage up, touching at Ebon and Butaritari.

THE LEGACY TAX.

A Singular Will and an Untaxable Legacy. A recent case in Alleghany has revealed a curious loophole in the legacy tax. This impost, as is well known, is levied, or supposed to be, on all property devised, and is graduated according to the nearness of kin between the deceased and the beneficiary. On property left to a child the tax is only about one per cent. On property last to a brother, it is somewhat higher; to an uncle or cousin still higher; and on property left to a stranger, five per cent., we believe, is the Government toll. In every case the law supposes some beneficiary, and makes no pro-vision for cases in which there may be no beneficiary, its framers not supposing, doubtless, that such cases were possible. It seems, how-ever, that a man died recently over the river; who, cutting off his wife with a cent and leaving a small bequest to his brother, devoted the bulk of his property, some \$5000, to the absurd use of building a monument to himself. The cent he left to his wife, we suppose, is subject to the legacy tax; the bequest he gave his brother certainly is: but the monument money is exempt from taxation. because there is no beneficiary, real or constructive, in the case. See how this works. Had this man left this money to his friends, or given it to the poor, or to some charitable institution, or had he devoted it to the cause of science or art or education, or made any conceivable worthy or sensible use of it, the Government would have reached out its hand and taken its percentage therefrom. But inasmuch as he devoted it to the most useless object that could well be conceived, an object that benefits no human being, the Government refrains from touching a cent of it, and it remains a fund sacred to the purpose of erecting a monument which shall hand down to future generations the memory of human folly and posthumous

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, March 4, 1870.

We notice no change in the loan market today which affords any pretext for extended com-ment. The market is well supplied with capital, and as far as we can anticipate the future from the present business wants there will be little need of any further expansion of the currency, at least for a while longer. The demand is singularly light for the month of March, but in a few weeks the agricultural districts will begin to draw on the cities to carry on their usual spring operations, when money will be less of a drug than at present. Lenders act freely with good customers, and rates continuee to borrowers. There is no material change in the scale of rates.

Gold was excited, and the heavy fall in the premium of 11/2 per cent., as compared with closing price yesterday brought out both buyers and sellers in good numbers, and the brokers were pretty busy. The sales opened at 11314, dropped to 11314, and closed at noon at about 11314. The movement is decidedly speculative, and the inexperienced had better hold aloof. Government bonds follow in the wake of specie, and prices up to noon show a decline of

from 1@2 per cent. all through the list. The Stock market was fairly active and prices are not much in sympathy with specie, apparently. In State loans there were sales of sixes, third series, at 107%. City sixes were strong, the old issues selling steadily at 100 and the new at 100%. Lehigh gold loan sold at 90%, a de-

cline of 14.

Reading Railroad was rather quiet. Sales 48½@48.56. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56½; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 115½@116; Minebill Railroad at 51½; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 5414@54% The miscellaneous list was entirely over-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, BEFORE BOARDS.

DEFORES	DOMETINO.
\$10000 Amer Gold	
FIRST	BOARD
\$4000 Lir on' 9 ag' . '18' 101 12	100 sh Read 830wn. 48%
\$1700 City 68, N 18.101%	100 00000. 4539
\$3000 do bb.101%	100 dob60.4834 100 dob60.48 56
\$300 doOld.100	100 00
\$200 do Old 1001/	100 do 830wn . 48%
#1000 CT & A my 60 100 001	200 do830.48'44
\$1000 C & A III 08, 39 8974	400 do
\$55000 W Jer 1818. 95	600 do
\$2000 Phil & E 78.85, 87%	12 8h Fenna R 00%
\$1000 Leh gold L 90%	100 do 56%
1 uh Cam & Am c 116	100 do.30d.ba130 56%
E do 15 11574	1 do 56%
40	132 dols. 5634
D do	A ch Mondath D 7812
48 8h Leh V K18. 54%	4 sh Norrist'n R 761
1 do 54%	9 8h C & A Sc 11036
TAY COOKE & Co. quote	Government securities as
followers TI S de of 188	1, 114@115; 5-20s of 1862,
10110WB:U. B. US US 100	1 1111 do 1888 1101/3
112011236; (10., 1004, 110	%@111; do., 1865, 110 %@
111112 do July, 1865, 1	09 17 (a) 10934 : do. do., 1867.

111½; do., July, 1865, 109½@109½; do. do., 1867, 109½@109½; do., 1868, 109½@109½; 10-408, 107@107½; Cur. 68, 109@109½. Gold, 113½.

MESERS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114@114½; do., 1862, 112@112½; do. 1864, 110½@110½; do. 1865, 110½@111; do. 1860, new, 109½@109½; do. 1867, do. 109½@109½; do. 1868, do., 109½@109½; 10-408, 107@107½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109@109½; Due Comp. Int.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald. "The fickleness of affairs in Wall street was aptly illustrated to-day in another sudden change in the speculative feeling. This morning the gold market promised to be steady and scone onous, for a time at least, under the abatement of speculative opera-

promised to be steady and mono onous, for a time at least, under the abatement of speculative operations, while stocks gave indication of continuing strong, if not buoyant. But a new element of disturbance was communicated by a modification of the Treasury regulations concerning the saics of Government treasure, and gold declined to 114%.

"I he amendment referred to is a notice from the Assistant Treasurer that in future 'the Government reserves the right to accept more or less of bids for gold or offers of bonds than the amount advertised for. This change in the regulations sets the speculators completely at sea as to what might be the result in future dealings based upon the Government programme. Of course no guarantee is now afforded that the Government will sell only two millions this month, while, if the bids are unsatisfactory, no gold at all may be sold. The price at the opening was 115%, but it soon decined to 115. Here better quotations for five-twenties were reported from harope, while from Washington came the official announcement of the Bureau of Statistics that during the first six months of the present fiscal year our imports have exceeded our exports by less than \$2,000,000. Now, as the figures upon which this report is based consider only the imports and exports of merchandise and specie, and as no account is teken of forty or fifty millions of our Government bonds and railway only the imports and exports of merchandise and specie, and as no account is taken of forty or fifty millions of our Government bonds and railway securities shipped to kurope during the same period, it became evident to the Gold Room that gold could not for a good white at least be in demand for shipment abroad. Indeed, if we regard our bonds as as railway securities in the light of merchandise—and they serve that purpose for the present—the balance of trade is heavily in our favor, and gold ought to come this way from Europe before sixty days. This view of the situation is further confirmed by the condition of the sterling market, which has been extremely dull for several weeks, and has steadily declined in rates until the bankers cannot sell bills except at figures which must compete been extremely dull for several weeks, and has steadily declined in rates until the bankers cannot sell bills except at figures which must compete with the quotations for the large supply of bills drawn against the shipments of cotton, produce, and bonds. To day the leading bankers reduced their rates for sixty days bills to 108%, which was the nominal quotation, while good drawers were selling at 108%. Again the speculators and the public have bought heavily at 11508116, and the street, in the parlance of speculation, was long of gold, paying rates as high as five per cent. For carrying, when Government bonds, which are, of course, inferior to gold as a security, were being carried for three to four per cent. It is the experience of Wall street that a manimous 'buil' market cannot maintain itself, because all holders desire to sell; hence the gold market was sensitively susceptible to a decline, and gave way under the depressing influences above recounted. In doing so it is repeating its history of a few days since, when gold was 120. Everybody then bought and loaded up because it was cheap. When the price halted at 115 everybody again went 'long' of gold with a similar result. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—Gold cleared, \$51,706,000; gold balances, \$1,429,829; currency balances, \$1,677,834. The rate for carrying ranged from four to five per cent, up to Clearing House time. In the afternoon it declined to three per cent, with exceptional transactions at 'flat' for borrowing."

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York March 4.—Stocks weak. Money easy at 5666 per cent. Gold, 118%. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 110½; do. 1865, do., 110½; do. 0c., new, 109½; do. 1867, 109½; do. 1868, 109½; 10-40s, 108½; Virginia 64, new, Missouri 6s, 944; Canton Company, 61; Condidated New York Central and Hudson River, 943 Brie, 25%; Reading, 97%; Adams Express, 60%; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 86%; Illinois Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 86%; Illinois Central, 128; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98; Chicago and Rock Island, 119%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191; Western Union Telegraph, 38%.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock 95 do. scrip..... 93 N. Y. & Eric Rail. . 25 Ph. and Rea. R..... 97 Mich. South. & Nl. R. 86 % Mich. South. & Ni.R. 86 % Adams Express. 60% Cle. and Pitt R. 98 Wells, Pargo & Co. 21 Chi. and N. W. com. 72% United States. 51 Chi. and N. W. pref. 87% Gold. 113% Chi. and R. I. R. 119% Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, March 4 .- There is no change worthy of special note to record in the Flour market there being no inquiry except from the home consumers. who purchased 600 barrels at \$4-25@4-50 for superfine; \$4.6236@5 for extras; \$5.3736@5.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5:5066 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5.25@6 for Indiana and Ohio do, do, : and \$6 50@7 50 for fancy brands, according

do. do.; and \$6.50@7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$4.75.

The movements in the Wheat market continue of an extremely limited character, but prices remain without change. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.20@1.26. Rye is held at \$1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in moderate request, and 2500 bushels new yellow sold at 90@30c. Oats are firm, with sales of 200 bushels Pennsylvania at 54@56c. 200 bushels Pennsylvania at 546256c.

200 bushels Pennsylvania at 54@56c.
In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.
Seeds—100 bushels Cloverseed sold at \$7.75.
Timothy may be quoted at \$4.50.24.75. Flaxseed sells to the cru-hers at \$2.25.
Bark—Querettron is offered at \$30.2 ton for No. 1, without finding buyers.
Whisky is higher. 50 barrels iron-bound Western sold at \$1.03.

Baltimere Produce Market.

Baltimere Produce Market.

Baltimers, March 4.—Cotton dull at 22½c. Piour stendy and in good demand. Howard Street superfine, \$475665; do. catra, \$5.2266; do. family, \$6.2567; City Mills superfine, \$4756550; do. catra, \$5.2666; do. family, \$6.2567; do. family, \$6.2567; do. catra, \$5.266570; do. family, \$6.2566; do. catra, \$5.266570; do. family, \$6.21256670; do. catra, \$6.40. Rye, 906950. Mess Pork firmer at \$1762750. Bacon firmer; rib sides, \$15.661540; ; clear do., \$16.6661540; shoolders, \$12.661540; tlams, \$1962200; Lard quiet at \$16.60. Whisky dull at \$1.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MARCH 4

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with indse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr John C. McShain, Cavanaugh, 10 days from
Dannel There with resilvant the to West Jor-Rappabannock river, with railroad ties to West Jersey Railroad Co.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, 9 days from Richmond, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.

MEMORANDA

Steamship Arles, Wiley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 2d inst.

Bark Uriel, Sieboid, for Stettin via Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Bark Prometheus, Bradhering, for Stettin via Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Modesty, Weaver, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, for Philadelphia, cleared from Boston 2d inst.

Schr Jesse Williamson, Jr., Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 2d inst.

Schr W. F. Garrison, Adams, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

yesterday. Schr Adolph Hugel, Buell, at Mobile 20th uit. from Boston. Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, cleared at Wil-mington, N. C., 1st inst., for New York.